

## NO. 12.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
 DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.  
 NO. 17, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.  
 January 1, 1946



# KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodell.  
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.  
Petitions were presented by Messrs. DRAFFIN and PATTERSON.

## REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARRIS, from the committee on the Judiciary, a resolution that the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of John Snyder as Police Judge of Smithland, in place of John E. Newman, resigned; and of Micajah Malone, as Sheriff of Marion: confirmed.

Also, that the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of W. B. Kinkaid as Judge of the 19th District, in place of John White, deceased.

A long debate ensued on this nomination by Messrs. HARRIS, NEWELL and EVANS in opposition, and by Messrs. HARRIS, CONNER and BUTLER in favor, which we shall spread before our readers at the earliest moment we can.

And the question being taken on advising and consenting to the nomination, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Draffin, Drake, Dyer, Fox, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Patterson, Peyton, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thurman, Todd, Walker and Woodson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. A. Boyd, Bradley, Evans, Harris, Heady, Helm, Newell and Wallace—8.

A message from the H. R. announcing the passage of sundry bills.

A message from the Governor by the Secretary of State.

THOMAS JAMES, the Senator from the first district, appeared and took his seat. [Mr. JAMES had been some days in Frankfort, confined by severe illness.]

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill to prevent the burning of woods in Christian county: extends the provisions of the act concerning the burning of woods in certain counties, to Christian.

Mr. SLAUGHTER moved to recommit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of making a general law on the subject: agreed to.

Mr. WALKER, from the same committee, a bill to amend the act requiring proprietors of shows to take out license, approved February 5, 1840; all concerts, singing, sham lectures, &c. for money, by itinerant persons, to be subjected to the provisions of the act.

Mr. EVANS moved to strike out "sham lectures": agreed to.

Mr. PEYTON moved to print the bill.

Mr. WALKER moved that it be re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary: agreed to.

Mr. WALKER, from the same committee, a resolution that the petition of Lewis Barret be rejected: the report was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. HELM.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Frederic Adkins, deceased: allows a negro woman and child to be brought from Virginia: passed.

Also, a bill to change the county lines between Anderson and Franklin: the change begins at the mouth of Boone's Branch on Little Benson, thence due west to Preston Blakemore's farm.

And the question being taken, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 18, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bramlette, Chenault, Crenshaw, Draffin, Dyer, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Heady, Patterson, Peyton, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker and Woodson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. A. Boyd, Bradley, Butler, Conner, Drake, Fox, Henderson, James, Key, Marshall, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor and Wallace—14.

The bill then passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a report from the Board of Internal Improvement concerning claims for damages occasioned by slack-water improvements in the navigation of Green and Barren rivers: ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the act concerning slaves, approved February 5, 1845, and for other purposes. This bill was copied at large in our paper of last Friday. Sec. I. repeals the act allowing persons convicted of enticing slaves to give security, and makes such act a felony, punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

Sec. II. makes it a penal offence, punishable by fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1000, and imprisonment in county jail till paid, for any person to utter, publish, or circulate in this State any pamphlet, newspaper, circular, letter or other written or printed papers of any description, of a seditious tendency or character, the effect of which may be calculated to render slaves dissatisfied with their condition, or to excite slaves to insurrection or rebellion, or to utter or publish, orally, any matter, the object or effect of which may be to induce insurrection or insubordination amongst slaves, &c. Sec. III. Any person without the limits of this State and within the limits of any State where slavery is not allowed by law, hereafter found aiding, abetting, harboring, concealing or assisting any slave to make escape, shall be deemed guilty of enticing away such slave from the county where such slave resides, unless the contrary be proven by at least two credible witnesses, one of whom to be a citizen of Kentucky; and such persons on conviction to be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five in the Penitentiary. Sec. IV. Any free negro or mulatto guilty of either the above offences, to be confined in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years. Sec. V. Makes it the duty of Circuit Judges to give this act in charge to Grand Jurors.

Mr. GRAY moved that the Senate go into committee of the Whole on the bill: agreed to, Mr. A. Boyd in the chair.

An able and interesting discussion arose in committee of the Whole, in which Messrs. Slaughter, Peyton, Fox, Helm, Speaker Dixon, and Harris participated, of which we shall publish a report as soon as it can be properly prepared. Mr. SLAUGHTER moved to strike out the second section of the bill; but his friends claiming the right first to perfect it, according to usage, in committee of the Whole, indicated various amendments which they desired adopted. Mr. HELM moved that the words "to render the slaves of this Commonwealth dissatisfied with their condition," be struck out; and Mr. Speaker DIXON moved an amendment to the effect that it appearing to the jury the seditious publications were wilfully uttered with the design to produce insurrection, &c.

But before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. HELM, to give the friends of the bill time for consultation and agreement, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee of the Whole, reported progress on the above bill and asked leave to sit again: granted.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the bill be made the special order for Thursday next: negative.

Mr. BUTLER moved that it be made the special order for Friday next: negative.

So the bill comes up the first business in the orders of the day as an unfinished order of this day.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the message from the Governor delivered this morning, which was read, nominating for the advice and consent of the Senate—

Chas. M. Hays, to be Commissioner of Deeds at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Simon Hart at Patterson, New Jersey.

O. M. DeCourcy, Sheriff of Campbell, in place of H. E. Spilman, who refuses to accept.

James A. Lee, Mayor of Maysville.

The rules were dispensed with and said nominations confirmed.

Mr. PATTERSON had special leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of a Marine Railway Company at Paducah: referred to committee on the Judiciary. And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1846.

Prayers and the Journal being read.

Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. REED, COX, JONES, JAMES COMBS, DESHA, FINNELL and HAGGARD; which were severally received, &c., and appropriately referred.

## REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

By Mr. HARLAN, a resolution rejecting the petition of sundry Justices to reduce the number of Magistrates in Monroe county: in which the House concurred.

By same, in similar resolution with reference to the petition of John Moss of Hickman county—to allow him to bring in slaves from Tennessee, which he had purchased under the false information that the act of 1833 was repealed.

Mr. DUDLEY proposed a motion reversing the report, and declaring the petition reasonable—and submitted his reasons for the motion.

Mr. HARLAN replied, admitting the facts and statement; but there was a manifest infraction of the statute, and a majority of the committee were of the opinion that the reasons given by the petitioner were not sufficient to authorize a departure from the requirements of the general law.

Mr. POPE would sustain the report for the reasons given, though, as he confessed, reluctantly, &c. Mr. GLENN and Mr. MAYES spoke in favor of the motion to reverse the report; but the motion was lost, and the report was concurred in—by count, yeas 41; noes 37.

A message from the Senate now announced the action of that body upon sundry bills, &c.

Mr. HARLAN, from same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Francis Machin, (with reference to a settlement with infants): passed.

Mr. HARLAN, from same committee, to which had been referred the petition of sundry citizens of Henderson and adjoining counties for the formation of a new Judicial District out of the 7th, 14th and 16th, reported a resolution that the petition be rejected; but upon the suggestion of the gentleman from Fleming, (Mr. Cox,) and the request of the gentleman from Union, (Mr. Hughes,) the report was withdrawn, to await action on the general subject of the Judicial Districts.

Mr. CLARK, by unanimous consent, now presented a petition on the same subject, which was referred to the select committee on the subject of re-modeling the Judicial Districts.

Mr. HARLAN proceeded with his reports, to-wit: A bill for the benefit of the children and heirs-at-law of Wm. M. Taylor.

A bill for the benefit of Susan Ann D. Young and her children—(authorizing the sale of a house and lot in Louisville): and

A bill for the benefit of John Dennis, and Eliza, his wife, and their children:

Which were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. HARLAN, from same committee, reported adversely to the petition of sundry citizens of Owensboro', in behalf of Archy Milan, a free man of color of that town, asking that, having married a free woman of color residing in Indiana, the said Archy may bring his wife into this State—which he is now prohibited from doing by the statute of 1808.

Mr. RILEY opposed the adoption of the report, called for the reading of the petition, &c., and some argument followed—in which there was elicited much sympathy for the subject of the petition, and great reluctance to sustain the report; but it was finally concurred in by a vote nearly unanimous.

Mr. HARLAN also proposed an adverse report on the petition of Richard D. Reno, of Calloway county, Missouri; but, at the request of the gentleman from Fleming, (Mr. Cox,) the report was withdrawn that he might have an opportunity of appearing before the committee.

Mr. H. also reported adversely to the petition of the heirs of John Summit of Mason county; which was concurred in.

Mr. H. also reported a bill to change the name of John Lewis Holly to John Lewis King: which, being read, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM proposed to amend by adding a section, changing the name of Hezekiah Sheay to Hezekiah Kern.

Mr. FALLIS proposed to amend the amendment by adding a section, changing the name of Aurelius Valerian Grigsby to Aurelius Valerian Hall.

And these amendments being severally adopted, the bill passed.

## CONTESTED ELECTION FROM BOONE COUNTY.

On motion of Mr. E. SMITH the House went into committee of the Whole on the subject of the contested election from Boone county, (Mr. GLENN in the Chair,) and the majority and minority reports were both reported by the Clerk.

The former report, submitted by Messrs. FINNELL, KELLY and COX, sums up the case as follows:

The polls books give Stephens, - - - - - 183

From which deduct bad votes, - - - - - 7

Leaving good votes, - - - - - 176

The polls books give Brasher, - - - - - 84

Deduct bad votes, - - - - - 14

Leaving good votes, - - - - - 70

Leaving a majority for Stephens of 6 votes.

"If the votes which the committee unanimously decided to be illegal, be stricken from the poll of each party, they will have each the same number of votes."

"A majority concurring, report the following resolutions: Resolved, That George W. Brasher, who has been returned by the Sheriff of Boone, to have been duly elected a Representative for the said county of Boone, at the last August election, to serve in this House, was not duly elected, at the election aforesaid, a Representative for the said county by the qualified voters of said county."

"Be it further resolved, That the petitioner, Jas. N. Stephens, was duly elected a Representative of Boone, at the time aforesaid, by the qualified voters of said county, and that James N. Stephens is entitled to a seat in this House as a member thereof."

The minority, to-wit: Messrs. ABBETT and STEVENSON, sum up the testimony thus:

The poll book gives Stevens - - - - - 883

From which deduct - - - - - 9

874

The poll book gives Brasher - - - - - 84

From which deduct - - - - - 5

879

Majority for Brasher, - - - - - 5

And as a substitute for the resolution of the majority, they report the following:

"Resolved, That George W. Brasher, who has been returned by the Sheriff of Boone, to have been duly elected a Representative for said county of Boone, was duly elected a Representative, and is entitled to hold his seat on this floor."

On motion, Mr. JAMES N. STEVENS was admitted to a seat within the bar of the House, pending these proceedings in committee of the Whole.

The several members of the select committee were then heard at length in their statements, &c., to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution to the following effect: that whereas the committee appointed to investigate the case, &c., concur unanimously in rejecting certain votes as illegal, and which, when counted, make a tie between the contestants: therefore,

Resolved, That the contestants be remanded back to the people to abide the result of another election. This proposition, after full discussion had upon it, was rejected. And then, on a motion by Mr. STEVENSON, to go into the examination of the legality of the vote of James Acra, which was struck from the vote of Brasher, and cast aside wholly by the report of the majority of the select committee, the discussion took a still wider range, in which many gentlemen indulged.

Mr. DALLAM offered the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the vote of James Acra was properly struck from the poll of Brasher.

Mr. ORR called for the reading of the deposition concerning this vote.

But before any question was taken on either of these motions, the committee rose, &c., and the House took a recess for two hours; that is to say, till half-past three o'clock.

## EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, with reference to losses occasioned by the overflowing of rivers, on account of Slack-Water improvements; which was referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. L. COMBS, by unanimous consent, proposed the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, by the 4th section of the "act to amend the revenue laws, approved February 10th, 1845," it was made the duty of the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State, to digest all the revenue laws now in force in this Commonwealth, and report the laws so digested to the next Legislature in a bill for their consideration and re-enactment; therefore,

Resolved, That the Attorney General, and Secretary of State, be requested to communicate to the General Assembly, as early as convenient, the result of their labors, or either of them, in virtue of said recited act.

And then, on motion of Mr. COX, the House was resolved into committee of the Whole on the subject of the contested election from Boone county, (Mr. GLENN in the Chair,)—the question being on the motion of the gentleman from Kenton, (Mr. Stevenson,) to-wit: The vote of James Acra is a good and lawful vote.

Mr. DALLAM said he had been unfortunate in proposing his resolution, which was read before the recess. He had intended to offer that resolution as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Kenton.

Mr. COX said, as the testimony with reference to the vote of James Acra had been called for, he supposed that would be the first business before the committee.

Mr. STEVENSON said the gentleman from Owen (Mr. Orr,) was not in the House to withdraw the call—it was not so long but that it might be got through with. For himself, he was indifferent whether the reading proceed or not.

The testimony was then read.

The question was then taken. Will the committee entertain the resolution of the gentleman from Livingston, (Mr. Dallam) as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Kenton? and it was decided in the affirmative, by count: yeas 40; noes 36.

The resolution was then reported by the Clerk; and after some considerations delivered by Mr. STEVENSON against the proposition, and by Messrs. L. COMBS and WORTHAM in its favor; the question was carried.

Mr. DALLAM then proposed the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the vote of James Acra was not only properly stricken from the poll of Brasher, but it should also be added to that of Stephens.

And the question being taken, by informal yeas and noes, the resolution was rejected—yeas 43; noes 50.

And then, on the motion of Mr. E. SMITH, that the committee rise, report progress, &c., the question was decided in the affirmative, by tellers—affirmative 46; negative 33.

So, at about 6 o'clock, the committee rose, &c.

And then the House adjourned.

## NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,

Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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1020 BOXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO, embracing many of the most superior and favorite brands, in store and for sale very low, by N. N. RAWSON & CO., Main st., opposite Bank Louisville, Ky. January 12, 1846.

BAILEY & HARTWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION-MERCHANTS, No. 47, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO. January 12, 1846

TAYLOR & ELLIS,

No. 23, PEABODY STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO. The attention of Merchants from Kentucky is invited to our stock of DRY GOODS at wholesale. January 12, 1846

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS!

SECOND HAND. I HAVE on hand, for sale, the Library of a retired lawyer, comprising many rare and valuable works, which I will sell low. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please give me a call. January 12, W. M. TOLIN, No. 1, Steiger's Row.

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE."

H. G. BANTA, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Main Street, (over Boyer's Store,) Frankfort, Ky. All kinds of imitations of Wood and Marble neatly executed. January 10, 1846.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.

J. F. WARREN is permanently located in this place, and is prepared to perform all operations in the DENTAL ART, after the latest and most approved method. 127 Office opposite Meek's Jewelry Store, Main street, between Madison and Weisiger Houses. Frankfort, Jan. 13, 1846.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 28, 1845.

The undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that Dr. J. F. Warren has been through a thorough course of instruction in theoretical and practical Dentistry—has had several years of successful practice, and would recommend him to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, as being eminently qualified to perform all operations in Dental Surgery. W. D. STONE, Dentist.

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KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARD-WARE AND CUTLERY. Also, Manufacturers of PLANES of every description. All orders filled at the shortest notice. January 12, 1846.

REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. Tonn, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Monday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. January 12, 1846.

# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON : : : : : EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1846.

Mr. Edwin Bryant has retired from the editorial chair of the Louisville Courier, jointly occupied by himself and Mr. Haldeman the past year, and Mr. H. remains seated therein alone. Although we never could go the ultra lengths proposed by the Native American party, we have always regarded Mr. Bryant as a gentleman and a patriot. His editorial course has been decorous and dignified. We wish him peace and prosperity, honor and fame, in whatever line of life he may hence pursue.

CONGRESS.—January 7.—In Senate, Mr. Calhoun was excused from serving as Chairman of the committee on Finance. Mr. Benton pressed the bill to raise a regiment of riflemen. He said it was a peace measure, demanded for the protection of our extended and growing settlements. He advocated it with no reference whatever to the state of foreign relations. It appropriates \$76,500 for the expenses created by the bill. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill to regulate and reduce the price of public printing, with an amendment that it take effect from the commencement of the session, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, a resolution was introduced to print a large number of maps of Oregon. Mr. Hudson complained at the long delay in printing the President's Message, only two or three having yet been furnished each member. He offered a resolution asking the Clerk to report upon the cause of the delay. Mr. Rhett again brought up his charge of Mr. J. Q. Adams' opposition to the Late War, and read some scraps of letters to sustain an inference of the sort. The House unanimously gave Mr. Adams leave to reply, of which he availed himself to make a speech of an hour, giving a very interesting detail of events connected with the war, and conclusively disproving the charge. Mr. Rhett responded that he had no disposition to get into a controversy with Mr. Adams again, which was, no doubt, a very sincere declaration.

The Oregon question was further debated. Mr. Yancy of Alabama, and Mr. Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, in opposition to giving the notice to Great Britain to terminate the treaty of joint occupation.

Mr. Hamlin, from the committee on Elections, reported against the right of the sitting member, Mr. Cabell of Florida, to his seat, and in favor of the contestant, Mr. Brockenbrough.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Ever since the last war with Great Britain, now more than thirty years, southern politicians have habitually taunted northern statesmen for their real or alleged opposition to that war. It is true many persons in the north, members of Congress as well as others, were opposed to that war. The people of the north had then a vast amount of commerce afloat, in danger of destruction by the British Navy, our Navy at that time being very weak. Interest, therefore, stimulated, in part, the hostility to the war. But the war now proposed by some against Great Britain in support of our claims to Oregon, it is foreseen, will be a terrible blow to the cotton planting interest of the south; and the chivalric Hotspurs from that quarter, Rhett of S. C., and Yancy of Alabama, among the rest, are just as violent against a war with England now, as the calculating Yankees were in 1812. So it turns out that those "horn insensible to fear," have very lively alarms when the pocket is menaced. But we make no reproaches against them. We do not doubt the patriotism and courage of the people of any section; and the charges against them originate in the basest demagoguery. Politics and government operations are struggles to promote and preserve the interests of the country. Seldom, in the whole history of the world, have national disputes or wars been waged on mere points of honor, disconnected with rights and interests. The honor of a government can scarcely be separated from its interests. The distinction is ideal, or rather, if a government incur dishonor, it is precisely because it fails to protect its interests. If these be preserved, no stain of dishonor can attach; while contests and wars, upon the mere pretext of honor, seldom fail to result in loss of both honor and interests.

Some penny newspaper, or other, of New York, we believe, has published a wood cut portrait of John W. Tibbatts, with a brief memoir of his life. We propose to republish the precious document at some opportune moment, with comments and additions. The memoir is full of thrilling interest; but thrilling as it is, it does not do full justice to its hero. Many of the most notable events in his life are unnoticed, a most vexatious omission, entirely inexplicable, except on the supposition, which is made extremely plausible on internal evidence, that he wrote it himself, and was prevented, by his extraordinary modesty, from recounting all his great exploits, lest, perchance, the reader might break down under the task of contemplating a character of such immense magnitude as a full memoir would present. We shall take care not to let his modesty get the better of his merits. When we get a new wood cut executed, the world may look out for a second edition, with copious annotations, in which, since the author of the original memoir has set the example, in such good taste, of noticing the private history of his hero's classmates, we shall probably go somewhat into the private history of the hero himself.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—The New York Telegraph says that a brigade of two thousand five hundred young men has been privately raised in that city and five adjoining counties, who are mustered for service, if a war break out with England. The command has been unanimously tendered to the gallant Gen. McNeil, and by him accepted. We hear that the services of this brigade have been actually tendered to the Government.

MISS DIX, THE PHILANTHROPIST. This eminent lady, we are happy to say, has arrived in Frankfort. She comes on the heavenly errand which has engaged so much of her thoughts and labors. She comes, in fulfillment of a mission for which heaven seems to have furnished her credentials, to alleviate the miseries and misfortunes of portions of our fellow-beings. She comes, having already earned by her writings, by her personal efforts and her practical labors, the application to herself of that splendid eulogium which the eloquent Burke poured out upon the philanthropic Howard: "I cannot," said the great orator, "name this gentleman without remarking that his labors and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals or collate manuscripts;—but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity."

The labors of Miss Dix have been similar to those of Howard. Her visits, her studies, her writings, have been directed to the amelioration of the condition of prisoners, lunatics, idiots, and paupers; and by long study, aided by practical observation in extended fields, she has acquired a vast fund of valuable information, much of which has already been communicated to the public. Her plans deserve the most earnest attention from the public, and especially from legislative bodies. And they have been highly appreciated wherever she has presented them. Various States have given them their sanction, and she has been cheered on in her noble works of lore, by the approbation of many of the wisest and best men of earth. The editor of the Christian Examiner pays a just tribute to her. He says:

"Her peculiar and exalted labors in the cause of humanity, her renunciation of the refined repose that has such attractions for her sex, and which was her lot, to go about doing good, enduring the vicissitudes of our changeful climate, the hardships of travel, and, more



would. A few years work with the opportunities you possess, might secure reforms vital to the prisoners of the State—might build up a jail system and penitentiary system of great importance to the present and to the future. I do hope, Stevenson, that you will think of these things."

We make no apology for thus using a private letter. Its contents address themselves earnestly and eloquently, as well to all the public, as to us. They show what Miss Dix makes on great and good minds. And no one who shall be so happy as to make her acquaintance, can regard her and her works with less enthusiastic approbation than our correspondent.

We presume she will make her plans and purposes known, in some way, to the people here, and probably to the Legislature, as she has done elsewhere. We know the hearts of Kentuckians are always in the right places; and they will ever be ready to hear and respond to the voice of benevolence and philanthropy.

The amount of Treasury notes, outstanding on the 1st instant, was, it is officially stated, \$977,805 38.

STATE OF TEXAS.—We see it stated that Texas is divided into thirty-five counties. Galveston is the largest city, and Houston the next; Austin, the seat of Government, has a population of 1,500, and Washington about the same number. Saint Antonio is the oldest town in the State, with a population of about 1,500.

According to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Government had on deposit in its various depositories on the 29th ult., subject to the draft of the Secretary, \$2,299,655 50. Of this sum the following amounts are in the safe keeping of the several banks named:

Merchants' Bank, Boston, Massachusetts,	\$701,655 57
Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y.	415,125 78
Bank of America, New York, N. Y.	453,224 00
American Exchange Bank, New York, N. Y.	169,021 00
Merchants' Bank, New York, N. Y.	503,253 43
North River Bank, New York, N. Y.	206,170 43
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	10,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.	127,323 97
Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Maryland,	106,049 22
Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.	16,005 21
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.	21,398 33
Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C.	15,021 70
Corcoran and Riggs, Washington, D. C.	397,745 16

Mr. J. S. Smith, in his remarks accompanying his motion to add another member to the committee on Printing, remarked that Mr. Fennell, from Nicholas, was the only printer the House had the good fortune to number among its members. Mr. Smith is informed that he is mistaken in his count. One of our own representatives, Mr. Henry Gore has the honor of being a practical printer, and the fraternity is honored by his membership.—*Bardsloven Gazette.*

A NEW SET OF TARIFF MAKERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American writes as follows under date of the 6th inst:

The work of destroying the present tariff has commenced, but not in Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury, following up the principles of his free-trade report, has invited a committee of custom-house officers to appear here to make a new tariff. All, or nearly all, of the custom-house officers, and among them Mr. Bogardus, assistant collector of New York, Mr. Wilson, the principal clerk of the same custom-house, Mr. McConnell, also of the New York custom-house, and Messrs. Bridges and Wellman of the same city. Gentlemen are invited from Baltimore also, but I do not learn their names. These persons have already commenced their labors, and are closeted from day to day with the Secretary of the Treasury. They are here avowedly to make a tariff which the Secretary of the Treasury designs to submit to the Committee of Ways and Means and to drive through Congress, if it is possible to do so.

If the custom-house officers are to be selected to do the legislation of the country, Congress may as well adjourn at once. If Congress is serious, however, in what has already been proposed in regard to Oregon, there is but little danger of a reduction of the tariff. A loan of twenty millions for the defenses of the country, and a probability of war coupled with free-trade measures, would be such a legislative paradox as the world never saw before.

NEW YORK.—The New York Legislature met at Albany on the 6th inst. Wm. E. Crain, Lucien, was elected Speaker of the House. Gov. Wright's Message is before us.

The Governor devotes considerable space to the anti-reform troubles. By way of remedy for the evils complained of, he recommends a change of the tenures from leasehold to fee simple estates [with the consent of the landlords]—the abolition, prospectively, of the distress for rent—and the removal of existing inequalities of taxation in favor of the landlords of leasehold estates.

The Governor states the entire canal debt, at the close of the fiscal year, on the 30th September last, at \$19,690,929 77. Of this sum, \$11,365 54, all that remains of the old canal debt, due on the 1st of July last, was provided for, as was also the payment of the Chenango canal stocks, which became payable on the 1st inst. So that the balance of debt not yet due, is \$17,216,119 57.

The revenues of all the canals for the last fiscal year, have exceeded those of 1844, by the sum of \$25,884 88, but the expenses exceed those of that year by \$140,169 96; so that the surplus of revenue over the expenditures is \$114,185 58 less than the same surplus of the previous year. The canal tolls for the last fiscal year were \$12,805 less than for the year 1844. But the tolls upon the canals for the last season of navigation have exceeded those of any previous year, being \$2,646,453 78, against \$2,446,372 52 for 1844.

The Governor approves of the course of the President in relation to the Oregon question; and of the offer of the 49th parallel as the extreme limit of reasonable concession.—*Low Jour.*

GREAT DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL ART.—The editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, published in New York, mentions that Mr. Boccieri, a Neapolitan chemist, has discovered a healing agent of such marvellous power as to be capable of closing up wounds to arteries, even the largest of them. Two sheep were taken at a public institution in Paris, and the carotid artery in each severed: one of them was treated in the regular way, and the other with the Boccieri water. The first one died, but the other was running about and eating grass within twenty minutes after the operation, and this caused the famous *Lisfranc* to say: "Gentlemen, here is a result which may be summed up in two words—'here is life, and there is death.' Other extraordinary cures, and among them that of spitting of blood, are mentioned as among its virtues. This water, the composition of which is a secret with the inventor, has, in all cases to which it has been applied, stopped hemorrhage within twenty minutes. It entirely heals blood-vessels.

For the Commonwealth.

It must be admitted that the number of readers has been fastly increased by the cheap publications which have been introduced of late years; and, in so far as these publications have been the means of substituting intellectual amusement for animal gratifications, they have effected a great good. But there is evil mingled with this good; much of the reading which is devoured in this form by the indiscriminating appetite of the public, is exceedingly unwholesome, and is calculated to destroy altogether the relish for purer and more elevated literature: the reader drugged with the night-mare fancies of Ainsworth and Sue, can have no taste for the elegant essays of Charles Lamb, for the profound philosophical histories of Michelet and Niebuhr, or for the sweet pensive morality and the heart-felt tenderness which breathe through the poetry of Longfellow and Tennyson. Moreover these cheap publications—devoted as they are almost exclusively to exciting fictions—have nearly expelled from the shelves of the book-seller whole classes of works in other departments of literature: the minor English poets, for instance, are difficult to obtain now a-days; we have lately searched without success for a copy of Tennyson's poems.

Perhaps it would not be just to rank Alfred Tennyson with Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth—the giants of modern English poetry; but he must be allowed to possess in an eminent degree many of the requisites of a true poet. His works contain no appeals to the lower parts of our nature: his moral tone, and his views of human life, its interests and its duties, are sound and healthy. He has a keen eye for the beauties of external nature, and his paintings are finished with artistic skill. An earnest sympathy with every human feeling and affection runs through his poetry, and the commonest events of every day life become invested in his hands with strange interest and pathos. In command over language, and in melody of versification, he has perhaps been excelled by Coleridge alone. And these great qualities are harmonized and illuminated by the sun-light of a glowing poetic imagination.

The ballad of 'Lady Clara Vere de Vere' is the only one of Tennyson's shorter pieces which we have seen reprinted; it is a happy specimen of his manner, and has been much admired. The idea is evidently taken from Crabbe's tale of 'The Patron'—a sketch probably from real life, but the lengthened narrative of the elder Poet has been condensed by Tennyson into one of the most charming ballads in English literature. How perfectly a few words are made to suggest the whole sad story of the humble youth, who, intoxicated by the Syren arts of the high-born coquette, had dared to whisper love across the impassable gulph of social rank which divided them. With what consummate skill—without damaging the graceful beauty of the composition—the poet raises for an instant the funeral pall and gives us a glimpse of the ghastly suicide. And in what a sweet dancing measure the ballad moves along. We fear, however, that by the Lady Clara herself, the harsh invectives of the poet must have been received as a flattering tribute to the irresistible power of her charms; damsels like Lady Clara—and their number is not small in social life—care little for broken hearts; as little as the ambitious conqueror heeds the bodies of the slain which are crushed under his chariot wheels in his impetuous career.

The youths and maidens who read the Commonwealth, will thank us for adorning its columns with this elegant ballad.

LADY CLARA VERE DE VERE.  
Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
If you shall not win renown;  
You thought to break a country heart,  
For pasture, ere you went to town.  
At me you smiled, but unheeded  
I saw the snare, and I retired:  
The daughter of a hundred acres—  
You are not one to be desired.  
Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
I know you proud to bear your name,  
Your pride is yet no more for mine,  
Too proud to care from whence I came.  
Now would I break for your sweet sake  
A heart that dates on true charms.  
A simple maiden in her tower,  
Is worth a hundred coats of arms.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
Some nee'der pupil you must find,  
For were you queen of all that is,  
I could not stoop to such a mind.  
I sought to prove how I could love,  
And my disdain is my reply.  
The lion on your old stone gate,  
Is not more cold to you than I.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
You put strange memories in my head,  
Not drive your branching limbs have blown  
Since I beheld young Lawrence dead.  
Oh! your sweet eyes, your low replies;  
A great enchantress you may be;  
But there was that across his throat  
Which you had hardly cared to see.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
When thus he met his mother's view,  
She had the passion of her kind,  
She spoke some certain truths of you.  
Indeed I heard one little word,  
That scarce is fit for you to hear.  
Her maidens had not that repose  
Which stamps the castle Vere de Vere.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,  
There stands a spectre in your hall:  
The guilt of blood is at your door.  
You changed a wholesome heart to gall.  
You held your course without remorse,  
To make him trust his modest worth,  
And, last, you fix'd a vacant stare,  
And slew him with your noble birth.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,  
From you blue heavens above us lent  
The garden Adam and his wife  
Smile at the claims of low descent.  
However it be, it seems to me,  
'Tis only noble to be good.  
Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.

I know you, Clara Vere de Vere,  
You pine among your hall's and towers;  
The languid light of your proud eyes  
Is wearied of the rolling hours.  
In glowing health, with boundless wealth,  
But sickening of a vague disease,  
You know so ill to deal with Time,  
You needs must play such pranks as these.

Clara, Clara Vere de Vere,  
It time be heavy on your hands,  
Are there no beggars at your gate,  
Nor any poor about your lands?  
Oh! teach the orphan-boy to read,  
Or teach the orphan-girl to sew,  
Pray Heaven for a human heart,  
And let the foolish yeoman go.

IN A FIX.—Mr. Rhett, the valiant chivalrite from South Carolina, who, it was generally supposed, "was born insensible to fear," like his former colleague, Mr. Pickens, trapped himself in the Oregon debate in the House, by an unlucky allusion to John Q. Adams. Although he acknowledged that, while he despised the Mexican Wolf, he feared the British Lion, he had the bad taste to taunt Mr. Adams about the late war. But he got a dressing for it, which we find thus reported in the Baltimore American. Mr. Rhett certainly crawled out at the little end of the horn:

Mr. Rhett made some allusion to the new-born zeal for war measures in the House of Representatives. The gentleman from Massachusetts opposed the last war, though he is now anxious to lead us into another.

Mr. Adams rose with some excitement, and asked if the gentleman meant him.

Mr. Rhett—"I do."

Mr. Adams, in 1809 I was selected by the then President of the United States as minister to Russia, and I was selected in consequence of my support of Mr. Jefferson's measures against Great Britain. I did suppose that the gentleman knew better than what he has asserted. His zeal and anxiety to involve him (Mr. A.) in a difficulty, reminded him of the romance of Don Quixotte, where the Squire of the gallant knight was represented as being lashed for his loved Dulcinea.

Mr. A. hoped the gentleman was not disposed to make war upon him for what others had done in Massachusetts. I have, said he, a most profound love for that State, but that I should be charged with the sins of others in Massachusetts, I must impute to the ignorance of the gentleman from South Carolina. To be charged first with voting against the war, and then with not supporting the war, he hoped he might say was rather to be imputed to the ignorance of the gentleman than to any malignant intention. [Applause.]

Mr. Rhett now resumed, and said that so young a politician as himself should be ignorant of all that had been done by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts was not surprising; but during the nine years he had held a seat upon this floor, he had found the gentleman so constantly opposed to the South and Southern measures, that he thought he could not be wrong in placing him in opposition to the war.

MEXICO.—The latest intelligence from Mexico gave information of another revolution in progress in that country. The information indeed was not very definite, nor do we know that its accuracy is to be relied on in full. The accounts stated that Paredes had pronounced against the government; that he was marching upon the city of Mexico to displace Herrera from the Presidency; and that the ground of the revolution was the act of the government in making pacific overtures to the U. States.

If these statements be true, the next news from Mexico may produce an entire change in the aspect of our relations with that republic. Our Minister, who went with the olive branch in his hand at the instance of Mexico herself, may be compelled to return immediately with the symbol of peace rejected.

Of the power of Paredes to overthrow the government of Herrera, taking advantage of favorable circumstances, there seems to be no doubt. The former is considered the ablest general in the Mexican army. He effected the revolution which placed Santa Anna in power some years ago; he also led the movement which displaced that dictator. Having so often made others President, the successful general may now feel disposed to become President himself. He is in command of the largest division of the army and the best disciplined.

If it should appear that Mexico has receded from her peaceful attitude by the triumph of Paredes and the war party, it is altogether probable that our Government will wait no longer to humour her varying whims, but will move at once, and in a decisive manner bring the question of boundary and all other questions between the two countries to a speedy settlement.—*Balt. Amer.*

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes under date of the 1st inst:

The Secretary of the Treasury will again communicate with Congress, in a week or two, upon the subject of the Tariff, and will make recommendations in detail. He will advise twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* as the maximum rate of duty; and also that of the minimums be done away with in almost every instance.

## Commercial.

CINCINNATI, January 10, 1846.  
Floor.—We heard of no sales from store or mills yesterday. A little by wagon sold at \$1.25 to \$1.30. Whisky.—Sales of whisky, at 100 gallon, 30 and 40 at 19c, and 55 at 20c. Sales also of several wagon loads at 19c to 20c. About 100 bbls. Rye sold from stores at 80c. Hogs.—Selling yesterday morning and previous days at 30c. Hides.—Selling at 30c to 35c. Wool.—Selling at 20c to 25c. Tallow.—Selling at 15c to 20c. Lard.—Selling at 15c to 20c. Sugar.—Selling at 15c to 20c. Coffee.—Selling at 15c to 20c. Tea.—Selling at 15c to 20c. Spices.—Selling at 15c to 20c. Miscellaneous.—Selling at 15c to 20c.

DODD'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE,  
144 Main Street,  
THREE DOORS BELOW FOURTH STREET,  
CINCINNATI.  
The hat is acknowledged to be an important part of dress; therefore it becomes interesting to learn where a genteel, well-made article can be procured. I invite the citizens of Cincinnati, and its vicinity, who may visit Cincinnati, to call and examine the quality, style and finish of my hats; feeling confident that I can give satisfaction.

Wm. Dodd.  
January 12, 1846.  
RESOLVED.  
BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the town of Frankfort, that hereafter the Police Justice be requested to make out a daily report for publication, of all cases of riots, breaches of ordinance, or breaches of the peace, with the names of the parties to each offence, and their place of residence. And that the Town Marshal be directed, that in the summing up of juries for the trial of said cases of riots and breaches of the peace, to sum up said jurors from the most respectable citizens of the town.

ORDINANCE.  
BE IT ORDAINED by the Trustees of the town of Frankfort, that in all cases of arrest by the Town Marshal, or either of his deputies, the person or persons arrested, shall be held in custody until the meeting of the Police Court, and if need be, confined in the Watch House.  
And be it further ordained, That the second story of the Jail, erected by the town, be, and the same is hereby set apart, for the use of the Watch House of said town.  
J. W. BATEFLORE, C. S. T. T.  
January 12, 1846.

THE BRUEN HOUSE.  
IS now kept by OWEN W. GRIMES, in a better and cheaper manner than any Hotel was ever kept before, in the City of Lexington, Ky.  
Meals, each, 25c.  
Lodging, 50c.  
Board, per day, \$1 00  
Fire, 25c.  
If I request Travellers and Ladies to call and stay with me at least once.  
January 9, 1846.

FRESH FRUITS, &c.  
ORANGES, Figs, M. Raisins, Spiced Oysters, in vehicle and half cases, &c. &c., just received and for sale at No. 8, St. Clair street, by  
(Jan. 9)  
G. W. LEWIS.

FOR SALE.  
A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at this office.  
January 7, 1846. B.

GENUINE HOARHOUD TAFFEE.—The best article for Coughs and Colds ever offered for sale here, always on hand at No. 8, St. Clair street, by  
January 6, 1846. G. W. LEWIS.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

PROF. PLUMBE purposes having a DAGUERREAN GALLERY, to be held at the 25th inst., on St. Clair street, over Piers & Merriweather's Confectionery, to be conducted by E. JAMES BENNETT, where he will be gratified to wait upon all those who may be desirous of securing a perfect likeness, warranted durable, and possessing all the distinctness and boldness of relief of a good painting. In proof of this you need but call at his room and examine for yourselves his specimens.

Ladies and Gentlemen are earnestly requested to take the trouble of calling at his rooms. They will afford him a pleasure in having the honor of waiting upon them, either in exhibiting specimens, or in receiving their sittings.

FOUNDED 1840.  
Awarded the Medal, *First Prize*, and *Two Higher Honors*, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, N. York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.  
No. 33, Main st., adjoining the Northern Bank of Kentucky Louisville, Ky.  
No. 251, Broadway, New York.  
No. 12, Court street, Boston.  
No. 128, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.  
No. 122, Baltimore street, Baltimore.  
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
Lycium Hall, Lexington, D. C.  
No. 56, Canal street, New Orleans.  
No. 127, Vieille Rue du Temple, Paris.  
No. 32, Chamber street, Liverpool.  
Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa.  
Main Street, between 10th and 5th, east side, Cincinnati.  
Broadway, New York.  
Dow's Buildings, Albany.  
Middle Street, Portland, Me.  
Main Street, Newport, R. I.

Plumbe.—We have been an intemperate observer of the progress of the jewel art, and we are free to say, from what we have seen, and personally examined, that Mr. Plumbe has succeeded in this art as to surpass all others in the line in this country.  
"Mr. Plumbe has brought the Daguerreotype to absolute perfection; and miniature painting, we repeat to say, is scarcely heard of since the advent of this specimen of this artist have become known."  
"A photograph of a lady by Professor Plumbe, is the finest thing of the kind we have ever seen."—*Phil. Pub. Ledger.*

WALKER'S NEW CITY EXCHANGE AND RESTAURANT.

PEARL OR THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
At this establishment can be had all the Luxuries and Delicacies of the season. Files of papers, from the principal cities of the Union, are kept for the accommodation of travellers and others.  
January 1, 1846.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the store-house recently occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Walker, under the firm of ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, and the retail branch of the business at the old stand on Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, under the firm of PETER, ROBINSON & CO.

January 1, 1846.

ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Window Glass, &c. North side of Main street, two doors below Fourth, have a large stock of articles in the line, and will soon be in receipt of their large spring supplies, purchased of importers and manufacturers at the eastern cities, by one of the firm, upon the best terms.

We invite our friends and customers, and dealers generally, to send us their orders or give us a call, assuring them that we can offer every inducement our market affords.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1846.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

CHARLES MARSHALL, (SUCCESSOR TO A. T. SKILLMAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)  
W. O. D. call attention to his stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country, and which he offers as low, if not lower, than any other house in the West.

His MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of the Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year.

His MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of the Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year.

Subscription received for the Law Library, the New Law Library, and the Law Magazine.

IN THEOLOGY, will be found many of the Standard Works. The SCHOOL STOCK embraces all those Books used in the various Schools throughout the State.

All the current literature of the day received by express, as soon as published.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A large assortment, comprising: Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Accordions, Bass Viols, Violoncellos, and Guitar Strings, &c.

IN STATIONERY, will be found a large assortment of Writing and Letter Papers, Stationery, and all the various kinds of Stationery, as well as a full assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Cards, and other Wafers, Postcards, Scissors, Albums, &c. &c. Ladies' Sewing, and other Writing Books, and Work Boxes; Globes and 12 inch BLANK BOOKS of various qualities.

C. M. would call particular attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, which includes several new and beautiful patterns, which he offers as low as the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any city West of the mountains.

New style splendid and rich Imperial Carpets; and who entrusts their commissions to C. M., may depend upon having them executed with the same fidelity that they could were they present.

A liberal discount to country Merchants, Traders, &c.

For sale cheap, a complete set of XILLER'S WEEKLY REGISTER, (a subscription copy) at 10c, strongly bound.

January 1, 1846.

CHARLES S. BODLEY & Co., BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

KEEP constantly on hand a large collection of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS, together with a beautiful assortment of STATIONERY, such as usually kept in Bookstores—which they will sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other House in the West. They request all persons desirous of purchasing articles in their line of business, to give them a call, and examine articles and prices.

January 1, 1846.

DR. LLOYD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

AT THE OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT.

Constantly on hand, (at wholesale and retail) a full stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, GLASS FURNITURE, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYES, &c. &c. &c. The purity and goodness of every article warranted.

January 1, 1846.

STEALERS Drug & Chemical Store,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Brushes, Bronzes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. PATENT MEDICINES, Superior OLD PORT and SHERRY WINES. The purity of every article warranted.

January 1, 1846.

CITY DRUG STORE.

NO. 1, MAIN STREET, CORNER OF MAIN STREET, Opposite the Weaver House, FRANKFORT, KY.

DR. W. L. CRUTCHER would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has, at the above establishment, a large and general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, GLASS WARE, BRUSHES, SPICES, SOAP, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. (very extensive assortment) PURE WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices for Cash, or to prompt customers on the usual credit.

1-7-7 Prescriptions put up with neatness, care and accuracy. Medicines can be had at all hours of the night.

January 1, 1846.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, St. Clair street, opposite Wm. M. Todd's Bookstore, Frankfort.

HAVING returned to Frankfort and established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its branches, he is now prepared to attend to any call in his line, on the shortest notice, and he flatters himself, that from many years experience in the above named business, his work cannot be surpassed for durability and style, and he trusts, that he will be able to furnish, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

January 1, 1846.

## Cincinnati Advertisements.

THOMAS T. WHITEHEAD, Manufacturer's Warehouse, No. 34, Main St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AGENT for Hakeswell, Peers & Co., Pittsburgh, Plain Glass Manufacturers. Also, for P. McCormick's Pittsburgh Hope Cotton Factory, is constantly supplied with large stocks of Cotton, made by the above houses. Also, a regular supply of Wm. McCully & Co., S. McKee & Co., and C. Imeson's imitation Crown, and best Cylinder Window Glass, all of which are sold at regular Factory rates, and the quality of the articles warranted of the best.

January 1, 1846.

DESILVER & BURR, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BINDERS & PRINTERS.

112, MAIN STREET, (BAZETTE BUILDING), CINCINNATI.

RE. Agents for the following valuable School Books, which they will supply at publishers' prices, in any quantity, viz:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Mitchell's Primary Geography, Mitchell's Geographical Reader, Frost's History of the United States, Frost's American Speller, Goldsmith's History of England, Goldsmith's History of Greece, Goldsmith's History of Rome, Simson's Euclid, Guy's Astronomy and Keith on the Globes, Ross's Latin Grammar, Ruddiman's Elements, Ausimulus Latin Dictionary, Clark's Catechism, Goldsmith's Natural History, Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY, FOR SCHOOLS.

The following series of Histories have been recently published in this country, and adopted into a large number of Schools in the east and in this city. The number of editions that have been published in London, is a sufficient guarantee of their merit; and we would respectfully call the attention of teachers and others interested in the cause of Education, to these works.

Outlines of American History, from the first discovery to the present time, for Families and Schools, with numerous Engravings and Questions for examination of Pupils.

Outlines of History of England, for Families and Schools, with numerous Engravings, published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, from the fourteenth London edition, with additions and questions.

Outlines of Roman History, do do from the 9th London edition, with additions and questions.

Outlines of Grecian History, do do

Constantly on hand, Miscellaneous Works for general or scientific reading.

Theological Books, adapted to the wants of almost every religious denomination; embracing several editions of the Holy Bible, with the Catholic Prayer Books, Family Prayers, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, Confessions of Faith, Methodist Hymns, &c.

An assortment of Medical Books, including the Text Books of the different Medical Colleges, used throughout the West, all of the latest editions.

School Books in general use, from the Primer to the highest class of Mathematics.

Such Works as may be called for not on hand, if desired, will be forthwith sent for, from the respective publishers.

Books, German and French Books, for sale, at the lowest prices. Particular attention given to furnishing public and private libraries.

Their stock of Stationery comprises whatever is in daily use, such as Letter and Writing Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Indenters, Lead Pencils, &c. These Goods have all been selected from the most approved manufacturers, and such additions are made as the consumers may from time to time require.

Our sales of Law Books having so much increased as to satisfy us that a demand exists for all the Legal Publications which have already appeared, or hereafter may be issued, in the eastern cities, we trust the Bar of the west will not be dissatisfied to learn, that we can furnish their libraries at the shortest notice, with separate volumes, or complete sets of all the Reports, and, in addition, with the most approved and useful Treatises, that may be desired.

We assure the Profession our arrangements with eastern houses are such as to enable us to sell at a very small advance upon the publishers' prices.

We publish the WESTERN LAW JOURNAL, edited by T. Walker and J. T. Morehead. The third volume is now in the course of publication. From the fact of its having sustained itself, in a sufficient number of subscribers, we are enabled to state the name of the Hon. J. T. Morehead, as co-editor, will be an inducement to the members of the Kentucky Bar, to send in their names as subscribers to this work.</



